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CIRCULATION DURING SEPTEMBER.
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of September, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Over
1.....	114,300	115,740
2.....	114,070	115,240
3.....	115,280	115,580
4.....	115,940	114,920
5.....	116,500	117,500
6.....	117,130	118,100
7.....(Sun).....	118,780	115,100
8.....	115,640	116,300
9.....	116,600	115,470
10.....	116,580	115,020
11.....	115,700	115,720
12.....	115,000	116,100
13.....	119,060	120,150
14.....(Sun).....	120,120	116,350
15.....	115,230	115,770

Total for the month.....5,490,640
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....75,078
 Net number distributed.....5,415,562
 Average daily distribution.....114,632

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of September was 6.61 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1902.

J. P. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

NEW YORK'S JUVENILE COURT.

New York's Juvenile Court, formed for the purpose of considering and correcting the wrongs of children, performs many long-needed services.

One of its features is the effort to fix the responsibility and expense of caring for children upon their natural guardians.

In many instances the court does this effectively. In all respects its work shows good results.

There is nothing wrong in the theory of a juvenile court. New York demonstrates its practical success. Cities which would accord to children a careful justice suited to their peculiar needs can do no better than to imitate New York.

ANOTHER ADMISSION MADE.

Gradually the whole truth concerning absurd campaign issues that were invented for political effect is coming to the surface and citizens are beginning to discern the animus back of the slanders. Little more than a week ago the Globe admitted that the State's finances are correct. Saturday that paper published a warning to Republican leaders, in which it gave reasons why next month's election will be fair.

Just as it eliminated the issue which it had raised about the State's accounts, it has now eliminated the election-law issue. The election to be held on November 6 will be a fair election. The Globe, defender of the Republican gang, says the election will be fair. That ends the discussion; that eliminates the election-law issue.

Why will the election be fair? Permit the Globe to explain. "It will be noticed," the Globe states, "that certain persons who fancied they could commit felonies without danger of going to the Penitentiary are under sentence and others are under indictment. If the net can hold the biggest fish the proper mesh can be provided for the small, crawling things. Circuit Attorney Folk is not an official who can be trifled with."

The reason the election will be fair, says the Globe, is because St. Louis has a Circuit Attorney who is not afraid to do his duty. What a contrast to conditions that prevailed several years ago when the Central Traction bill was pending in the Municipal Assembly. The Republican Circuit Attorney who was then in office did not discover anything wrong in the Central Traction legislation. Yet that official—the then Circuit Attorney—is a candidate for a judicial office in the Republican ticket and the Globe is doing nothing to prevent his election.

Now that the Globe admits the fairness of the election, giving powerful reasons why, it would as well hush up on the election subject and confine itself to the one issue involved—good government. The Globe should be satisfied with the confessions it has made and not place itself in a predicament that will call forth further explanations, admissions and confessions. As the Globe has been most strenuous in contending that the election would not be fair, its present admission to the contrary will be accepted by the public and no apology will be asked or expected for former errors.

Attention of Republican campaign managers is directed to the fact that they and the Globe have forgotten, in their frenzy over connected issues, to dilate on the demerits of the candidates of the Republican local ticket. The Republic and prominent Democrats have charged that the Republicans had resorted to false issues in order to defend and protect, by silence, a ticket that is decidedly weak and in some respects dangerous.

The public would like to know from the Globe why Judge Zachritz should be re-elected, what Judge Siden's claims are, and what are the associations and disqualifications of the other candidates on the Republican ticket? It's time now for the Globe and the Republican machine managers to come up from their hiding places and stand squarely before the people on the one issue involved—good government.

The election will be fair; there's no doubt of that. Representative Democrats, holding important offices, have given assurance that they will prosecute offend-

ers. Circuit Attorney Folk has declared that he will do this. The Democratic members of the Board of Election Commissioners, and the Republican member, have made similar statements. The only danger that the election would not be fair was occasioned through the distrust that Republicans had in some of their own judges and clerks. But the Globe is satisfied that Circuit Attorney Folk will keep them in line and it is now confident that the election will be fair. It is evident, therefore, that the "Nesbit law and dishonest election" issue is altogether eliminated.

COMMERCIAL POLITICS.

One of Meriwether's chief lieutenants deposed Saturday that he had seen and read a written offer from Chairman Atkins of the Republican State Committee to pay \$2,500 cash if the Public Ownership party would place certain Republican State candidates on its ticket.

In this proposition there is no actual corruption in the coarsest sense. But what of principle on either side?

The weakness of the Republican party in Missouri is illustrated in the transaction. The demoralization of the party in St. Louis is also illustrated. The gradual descent of the local Republican organization to the profligate era of Ziegenhals began in the Federal spoils traffic and the dependence on money to carry elections, which have been the complete constitution and by-laws of the Republican organization in Missouri since the Draconian code and the Hodman election practices, rougher and more potent instruments, were taken away.

Republican voters in Missouri have put no heart into their support of this organization. In no campaign has there been any appeal to moral conviction on State issues or by State candidates. A dynasty of Federal spoilsmen has led them unintercepted. The hope of carrying the State ever held out by the dynasty came when there was an opening for a scheme to buy up with money some section of voters.

Public Ownership politics has been permeated with Republican fusion negotiations through the whole year. All the notorious schemes have been mixed up in the various deals under way as one kind of convention succeeded another.

In Missouri the Democratic party is the only body which has a moral pledge to make to the people and a record of good government performed. In St. Louis and in the State at large the pledge is good because the record is the guarantee. The State government has been administered honestly and with scrupulous economy. The statistics of municipal government show in startling contrast how bad the condition was under the Republican leaders and how good it is under the Democratic officials.

The traffic of the Republican State Committee with Meriwether only shows on both sides a low political standard. It is not of itself what could be called corrupt practice. But all over it sticks out the cold, cynical commercialism which sooner or later ends in such Municipal Assemblies as that which passed the Central Traction bill.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Few public occasions in St. Louis have heard a higher note of citizenship and patriotism than that struck by the guests at the dinner to the Chicago Press Club Saturday evening.

It is difficult to explain just how true is this description. The ordinary words of approval are applied so often to praiseworthy utterances that when an extraordinary occasion arises it is not easy to convey to those who were not present the true spirit and effect of what was said. Saturday evening there was much of humorous ingenuity in the entertainment, and that fact still further obscures the genuine message of fellowship and co-operation which was borne to St. Louis from Chicago.

The message was apparent in the bearing and the words of all the visitors. It appeared most seriously in the speeches of Ferdinand W. Peck, John Ritchie and Joseph Medill McCormick, the three gentlemen who addressed themselves directly to the interest of Chicago in the World's Fair.

Chicago has had time to weigh the benefits of a great exposition against the sacrifices which must be made by the city thus accepting a responsibility for the nation. Chicago's conclusion is that the broadening effect, the enlargement of ideas and the knowledge of the great world's needs constitute an acquisition for which all the labors and expenditures are a low price. And Chicago knows that what St. Louis is doing for the country will be a benefit to the lake metropolis just as what Chicago did ten years ago flowed in benefits down the entire Mississippi Valley.

Soberly and with sympathy the business community of Chicago is looking at the work of preparation in St. Louis; hoping for the richest success and ready to lend aid at every call.

This is the real story of the banquet to the Chicago Press Club. It is a story of genuine good feeling—good feeling developed in experience and common sense and not in the mere habit of amiable words.

As yet it is too much to say that there is no rivalry between the two cities and that there will never be jealousies. But it is happily plain that both cities understand the value of co-operation and the uselessness of hostility. They know that neither can profit from attempts to injure the other.

The banquet left upon all who attended it an impression of that sincerity in the relations of men which is the essence of accomplishment in a society.

THE UNDERSIDE OF THE CLOTH.

Nothing has more emphasized the subversive disreputableness of the Dingley bill than the comment lately bestowed on the 67 cents duty on bituminous coal.

On the face of the bill this duty appears to be no protection to anthracite coal, which is expressly declared free of duty. But the duty on bituminous is in effect a sweeping duty to cover all coal, and to protect the Anthracite Trust. The duty on bituminous protects anthracite in two ways.

First, we import the bituminous from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and our anthracite competes with it along the Canadian border, throughout New England and down the Atlantic seaboard. Those regions are compelled to use vastly more anthracite than they would use without the 67 cents duty on bituminous. What is this but protection to the Anthracite Trust?

The political scientific precaution in drawing a tariff bill which can afford the greatest protection and arouse the least suspicion is well illustrated. The Dingley bill reads: "Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per cent of fixed carbon, etc., 67 cents." "Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act," is put on the free list.

Now, as a matter of fact, no anthracite coal is imported that contains as much as 92 per cent carbon. Thus it is plain that anthracite comes within the duty of 67 cents.

Senator Vest stated this conclusion when the Dingley bill was under discussion in the Senate.

The conclusion accords with that of the Board of General Appraisers in 1898, also with that of the United States Circuit Court, where it was held that a shipment of Wales anthracite was dutiable, since it fell below the 92 per cent standard.

Had the anthracite mine owners themselves framed this law they could not have improved it to suit their needs.

Apparently the men to whom "the Almighty con-

signed the coal mines" became satisfied in 1897 that they might at some future time require in their business a duty on anthracite coal. It is easy to imagine them in conference with the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. It is easy to imagine what he replied: "Certainly, I am always ready to oblige the trusts. As you gentlemen are going to strengthen and perfect your trust and regulate production and prices, my sympathies are with you. I perceive that there may come a time, after the price of your coal gets very high, when some cold, unpatriotic person might wish to import anthracite coal from Wales. Now if, as you say, Welsh coal never contains as much as 92 per cent carbon, I think I can 'fix you up' without even attracting the attention of the public."

Public attention never would have been attracted had it not been for the coal strike and the President's Cincinnati speech, in which he said, using almost these words: "Those corporations which control the anthracite coal mines receive no protection from the tariff."

"Gaze on the ensemble. What exquisite contour!" is the rapt cry of her ladies' tailors, the Republican politicians, whenever the Dingley bill leaves in sight. Of course, she would seem a creature of superior grace could she always remain under the dazzling limelight of the politicians' admiration. But there are times when the light cannot anticipate her turns, and she walks out from under. Then the public catches a true glimpse of her. She looks faded and out of repair. Parted and parting seams appear on the full surface of her modish beauty. Now and then a gap reveals the underside of the cloth. Nothing could be more suggestive of her sorry condition than this coal tariff trust.

The coal trust is only one trust. There are one hundred and sixty odd that receive direct benefits from the tariff. It would be interesting to know how many receive indirect benefits, like the coal trust, and to know the manner by which these benefits are secured.

The lobster-organ is dwelling on the allegation that the School Fund constitutional amendment will create a "perpetual debt." How much the Democratic party is in favor of a State debt is shown by the rapidity with which the State bonds have been liquidated. The Globe admits that the State debt has been paid and that there is money in the State Treasury. This does not look as if the Democrats encourage debts. The Globe had better read another "issue."

The bill to appropriate \$150,000 for Circuit Attorney Folk was referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Delegates and this committee has not reported the bill for action. The chairman of this committee is Edward Koehn, who runs a saloon near the Globe. Mr. Koehn was elected on the Republican ticket. The Globe published Saturday a list of alleged Democratic Delegates. Why didn't it publish something about its Republican followers in the House? Just because it cannot be fair.

The Democratic party has done more in one year to extend the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities in St. Louis than the Republican party ever would do. Democrats always carry out their platform promises. The Municipal Assembly has just authorized construction of electric lighting plants in the City Hall and Insane Asylum, a plan that has the approval of Mayor Wells.

Councilman Horton says the building laws were amended three years ago and are all right. Mr. Horton should consider the inferior character of municipal government we had three years ago. The building laws do need to be amended.

The local Democratic ticket satisfies Mayor Wells and Circuit Attorney Folk. When does the Republican ticket satisfy?

RECENT COMMENT.

A Confusion of Thought.

Saturday Evening Post.

President Cleveland, as is well known, is an emulous newspaper reader. He believes in keeping in touch with what his fellow-countrymen are doing and what they think about it. Though a subscriber to many papers, it is said that he is always glad to see one more. One of his neighbors, a member of the Princeton faculty, takes a certain Chicago daily which Mr. Cleveland does not subscribe to, and last June at the time of the annual exodus this neighbor suggested that as he, the professor, was to be traveling all summer, his Chicago daily might be sent during the summer to Gray Gables, Mr. Cleveland accepted the offer. When they met again in the fall the professor asked him how he had enjoyed the paper.

"I didn't see any of them until yesterday," said Mr. Cleveland.

"Until yesterday?" inquired the professor.

"Yes, I got them all in a large bundle yesterday."

"What was the trouble? Had they sent them to the wrong address?"

"Every one of them," said the ex-President, "with an interesting twinkle in his eye, 'was addressed to 'The Honorable Grover Cleveland, Gray Gables, Oyster Bay, L. I.'"

Is This Down Boston Way?

Eastern Post.

Assaults and crimes of violence continue to distress and shame the people of Cambridge and Somerville and adjacent localities. The complaint, or excuse, is made that the police force of these cities is insufficient in point of numbers to guard effectively the territory. Perhaps it is true; but it is not the whole of the story. There are other preventatives of crime besides the presence of a policeman at every corner. And most important is the lighting of the streets. In every instance of assault, and in almost every case of murder, the crime has been committed in the obscurity of streets badly lighted, or not lighted at all. This condition prevails to a great extent in these cities. Economy in the lighting of the streets is carried to an extreme. In the darkness the deed is done, and in the darkness the criminal escapes undetected and unidentified.

"Fair Weather" Business Men.

Business.

"He had no reserve." How often we hear this expression on "change or in the street, when a firm has failed, or when a business man has been pushed to the wall. It would make a fitting epitaph for the grave of many a failure. A man without reserve is like a condemned, leaky vessel. On calm days it can be towed from port to port, but it would be utterly helpless in a storm.

The country is full of "fair-weather" business men, who can prosper safely as long as there is no strain on the market, as long as collections are easy, and nothing unusual happens. But the moment reverses strike them they go down in the first financial squall, because they have no reserve of strength, no ballast, no spare sails, the keels of the ship are made of pine instead of sturdy oak, and they are easily crushed in a collision or by the strain of a storm at sea.

Indianapolis Nails a Lie.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Some of the Republican papers still continue to speak of the "Democratic hoodlums at St. Louis," although the falsity of this phrase has been pointed out repeatedly. The St. Louis hoodlums were the controlling element of the late Republican city administration of St. Louis. Of the nineteen indicted, only three were Democrats, but Democrats and Republicans, they were all brought to justice through the efforts of Democratic Mayor Wells and his assistants. They had a house clearing in St. Louis, and it would be well if the example were imitated elsewhere.

The Eternal Fitness of Things.

Saturday Evening Post.

The shipping industry has a capitalization of \$120,000,000. Considering that it aims at the monopoly of the ocean, it need not be surprised to learn that a lot of it is water. Still, people and newspapers complain. Nothing satisfies them—not even the eternal fitness of things.

Henderson Something of a Diplomat.

Kansas City Star.

If an old newspaper has the hand of two great Presidents," said Speaker Henderson, when he met Mr. Roosevelt and John Mitchell in the White House. When asked which was the greater, he declined to commit himself. Henderson is really more of a diplomat than he looks.

NEW SUPREME OFFICERS FOR WESTERN CATHOLIC UNION.



HERMAN P. JOCHEM,
 New Supreme President of the Western Catholic Union.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary jubilee and annual election of the Western Catholic Union at Quincy last week, Herman P. Jochem of Quincy was chosen supreme president of the order.

Mr. Jochem was born in Quincy and is a graduate of St. Francis College. He went to Cincinnati last year as a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. He is a young man and besides devoting much time to the study of church history, after business hours, takes a very active interest in all matters concerning Catholic affairs.

Officers of the local societies selected at the last annual meeting are: St. Peter's, No. 60, C. Lefeb, president; Louis Wild, financial secretary; W. Flotkin, recording secretary; Oscar Gruber, treasurer.

St. Bernard, No. 65, Joseph Arnez, president; Theodor Lemkuhl, financial secretary; J. Timmerberg, recording secretary; St. Anthony, No. 62, Louis Schmidt, president; J. Westhoff, financial secretary; P. A. Barlas, recording secretary; G. Korte, treasurer.

St. George's, No. 70, H. Sanderman, president; J. Hannicke, financial secretary; B. Sauton, recording secretary; William Kuntz, treasurer.

St. Ladislaus, No. 41, Clem Westemeyer, president; H. Tenenmeyer, financial secretary; H. Jingenbohs, recording secretary; H. Schumaker, treasurer.

St. Elizabeth, East St. Louis, Emil Klier, president; Fred Weikmann, financial secretary; Henry Renahau, recording secretary; C. Rosenau, treasurer.

St. Mark's, Venice, Ill., Joseph Gruner, president; John Fecht, financial secretary; P. Dorer, recording secretary; W. Ballhorn, treasurer.

St. Henry's, East St. Louis, Andrew Zittel, president; Joseph Hahler, financial secretary; Leo Rhein Amshel, recording secretary; J. Wachtel, treasurer.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

PROEM.

BY MADISON CRAWLIN.

Madison Julius Crawlin was born in Louisville, Ky., March 22, 1885. He was graduated from the Louisville High School in 1904. He has written several volumes. His writings are characterized by fine feeling and literary excellence. He lives in Louisville, Ky. The word "Proem" means a preface or verse.



HERE is no rhyme that is half so sweet
 As the song of the wind in the rippling wheat;
 There is no meter that's half so fine
 As the lilt of the brook under rock and vine;
 And the loveliest lyric I ever heard
 Was the wildwood strain of a forest bird—
 If the wind and the brook and the bird would teach
 My heart their beautiful parts of speech,
 And the natural art that they any theme with,
 My soul would sing of beauty and myth
 In a rhyme and a meter that none before
 Have sung in their love, or dreamed in their lore,
 And the world would be richer one poet the more.

Madison Julius Crawlin

DEMOCRATIC BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE SMOKE ABATEMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Smoke Abatement Department began active work in October, 1901, and since that time has installed the following number of smoke-consuming devices in boiler plants in this city:

Steam jet and air-blast smoke-consuming devices.....	471
Down-draft furnaces.....	79
Brick arches.....	21
Automatic smokers.....	8
Electric.....	15
Smokeless fuel.....	11

A total of.....

Private residences not required to install these devices. Steam railroads and streetcars have not been required to do so until recently. When the conditions of the weather are unfavorable they alone are able to cover the city with a smoke blanket. Suits have been instituted thus far against thirty-one parties, nine of which are still pending and twenty-two of which have been dismissed upon payment of costs, and installation of proper devices.

It is estimated by the Smoke Inspector that there has been a decrease of 70 to 75 per cent of dense smoke from the boiler plants of this city.

RETURN OF "LIBERTY BELLES"
—NEW PASTORAL AT GRAND.

"The Liberty Belles" returned to the Century last night. As a beauty show of fun and spontaneity it placed through three long acts. With the exception of Pauline Chase, the favorites of last season were the cast. Among them were Harry Gilroy, J. C. Marlowe, Neddie and Little McCoy and Violet Dale. Lillian Austin appeared as the Pink Palace girl, Kathleen Gray, the young woman's secretary, and the kitchen of a cooking school and the veranda of a summer home in Florida.

Some of the best situations of the farce were brought out in the kitchen scene. It was here that the eccentric uncles were introduced. They were impersonated by Harry Gilroy and J. C. Marlowe. Their characters were never more amusingly demonstrated than in these freak parts. Gilroy as Pennyfeather gave his famous animal imitations. He did his best. "The birds" was like the sound one hears when a parade of claudic crabs comes past.

J. C. Marlowe was very good as the bluff seaman, Captain Violet Dale, a blonde, made a hit, too, as the stage-struck girl. She mimicked a number of well-known players. The ensemble specialties were given with all the skill and wit of last season's entertainment. The show girls include Jessie Richmond, Katherine Roberts, Catherine Carr, Jeanne Palmer, Katie Rooney, Augusta Glaser and Berta Bernard.

"Up York State," pretty, clean and admirable, had its first St. Louis production at the Grand. David Higgins, who wrote "At Any Price," is with Miss Georgia Waldron, responsible for this new pastoral comedy. They may feel sure that their audience, with purely American characters and scenes, they have spoken the universal language.

All the characters, even the villain, are real men and women. The story, though simple, is well told. Evelyn marries the man she doesn't like because he is rich, and promises on his wedding to pay to the man she does like what he has spent for her little blind brother. After the wedding the bridegroom refuses to keep his word. And for a logical reason. He offers the money, but declines to give to Berta the farm that was mortgaged. The minerals in the old tract are believed to be worth a fortune.

There is a three-act comedy in this structure that would interest any audience.

Mr. Higgins's drama is a hero who is as interesting as he is honest. He pleases everyone, is a logical reasoner. He offers the money, but declines to give to Berta the farm that was mortgaged. The minerals in the old tract are believed to be worth a fortune.

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